The Pyongyang Times

No. 32 (67) THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SPA Delegation Back Home

The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea returned home by air on August 2.

The delegation was led by Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk and its members included Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education, and Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

During its visit to the United Arab Republic and Tanzania, the delegation called on President Gamal Abdel Nasser and President Julius Nyerere and delivered personal messages of Premier Kim Il Sung to them.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk also visited Iraq and Syria. Autograph letters from Premier Kim Il Sung were conveyed to Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif and Syrian President Nureddin Attassi.

While in Iraq Vice- President Kang and his party held a talk with Iraqi leaders at which both sides reached an agreement on the establishment of consul-general relations between Korea and Iraq. During their visit to Syria, an agreement was also reached on establishing diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level between the two countries.

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung,** Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 4 a message from **Y. Tsedenbal,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message sent to the latter upon his reappointment as Chairman.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun,** President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received a message from **Z. Sambu,** President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the M.P.R., in reply to his message of greetings to the latter in connection with the re-election as President.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun,** President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message from **Mohamed Farid Didi the First,** Sultan of the Maldive Islands, in reply to his message greeting the independence day of the Islands.

Korean Gov't Delegation Leaves for the Congo (B)

A Korean government delegation led by Hoh Sok Tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, left here on August 3 by air to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of revolution in the Congo(B).

News Exchange Agreed with Burmese Agency

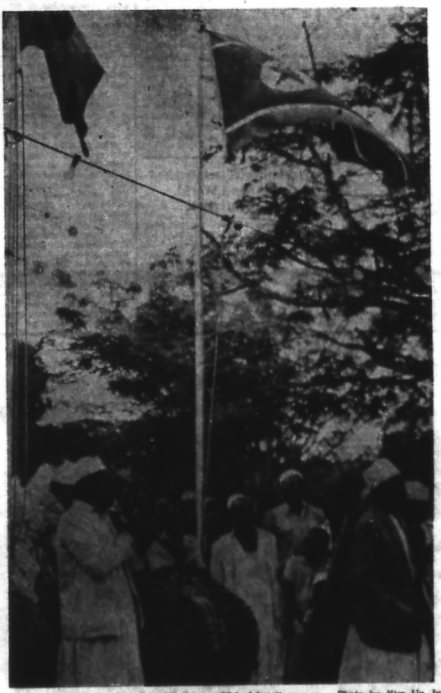
An agreement on the exchange of news and mutual co-operation was signed in Rangoon on July 23, between the Korean Central News Agency and the News Agency of the Union of Burma.

(KCNA)

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung,** Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 6 to **El Sayed El Sadik El Mahdy** upon his assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan.

✦ **Kim Il Sung,** Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Gamal Abdel Nasser,** President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution of the U.A.R.



Tanzanian people welcoming the Korean SPA delegation Photo by Kim Un Ju

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Message from President Ho Chi Minh

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 2 a message from Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This is the reply to his message sent in connection with President Ho Chi Minh's appeal to the entire Vietnamese people and the fighters of Vietnam and his partial mobilization order as well as the important decision of the D.R.V. Supreme National Defence Council on intensifying the patriotic war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. In his message Premier Kim Il Sung had extended full support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and expressed firm solidarity of the Korean people with the heroic Vietnamese.

The President's message read in part:

I was deeply moved by your message dated July 18, 1966, and express thanks for it.

At the present juncture when the U.S. imperialists are desperately escalating and stepping up the aggressive war against Vietnam, the assistance of the fraternal Korean people, filled with noble proletarian internationalist spirit, constitutes a most powerful encouragement to the entire Vietnamese people. This is another manifestation of the firm, militant solidarity of the peoples of our two countries welded in the fierce struggle against the U.S. aggressors, our common enemy.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, I express heartfelt thanks to the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their firm support and sincere assistance.

NEW MALIAN AMBASSADOR TO KOREA HERE

Tidiani Duisse, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on August 5 by air. He paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul on the 6th.

A cordial talk was held on the occasion.

Malian Ambassador Tidiani Duisse

Silk Banner from S. Vietnam NFL

Bu Ngoc Ho, representative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Korea, called on August 5 at the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and conveyed a silk banner from the Presidium of the Central Committee of the SVNFL.

The silk banner is inscribed with the Vietnamese letters "Ever-lasting will be the militant solidarity between the peoples of South Vietnam and Korea."

"Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Crimes in Vietnam" Formed

A "Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Crimes in Vietnam" was inaugurated at a joint meeting of public organizations held in Pyongyang on August 5.

The participants of the meeting expressed indignation at the unbridled U.S. schemes for war escalation and the Yankee atrocities in Vietnam.

They evinced their firm determination to give active support to the heroic Vietnamese people until they win a final victory.

At the joint meeting nine persons were elected members of the Committee.

The Committee held its first session and elected Kim Wal Ryong its chairman, Jo Mong Wu and Jang Hae Wu, its vice-chairmen and Kim Sang Jun its secretary. The chairman elect is also Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People; the vice-chairmen elect are also Vice-Chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Red Cross Society respectively.

The meeting was sponsored by the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Red Cross Society, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea.

New Korean Ambassador to G.D.R. Appointed

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by its July 29 decree appointed Ro Su Ok Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the D.P.R.K. to the German Democratic Republic.

228th MAC Meeting

U.S. Piracy Protested

The 228th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on August 5 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against its recent piracy and called it to account.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, around 19:15 hours, July 29, 1966, U.S. naval vessels—submarine chaser No. 202 and escort boat No. 56—intruded into our coastal waters in the East Sea 2.25 miles off the Military Demarcation Line and made a surprise attack on the fishing boats of our side, firing hundreds of bullets and shells from various automatic weapons including 40 mm. and 20 mm. guns. They hurriedly escaped only when they were subjected to the self-defence action by our side.

Our fishing boats were destroyed and the lives of our fishermen were seriously threatened.

Our senior member strongly demanded that the U.S. side frankly admit its recent piracy and apologize for it, mete out severe punishment to the prime movers of the recent piracy and all the personnel involved in it, and take responsible measures against the recurrence of the similar criminal cases in the future.

Poultry Specialists to Attend World Conference

A Korean poultry specialists delegation left Pyongyang on July 30 for Moscow to attend the 13th World Poultry Workers' Conference and an International Poultry Exhibition.

The delegation is led by Jo Hong Yong, Director of the Technical Department of the General Bureau of State Poultry Farms under the Cabinet.

Cuban Premier Receives Korean Guests

Premier Fidel Castro Ruz of the Republic of Cuba received on August 3 the Korean friendship delegation led by Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Korean woman representative Choi Gum Ja, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, who attended the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of the Armed Uprising of the Cuban people. They had a friendly talk.

World's People With Us

Nowadays the progressive people all over the world voice their positive support and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea and for the unification of their country.

Especially, during the recent "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" the peoples of all socialist countries, Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, many democratic bodies and national-liberation organizations as well as broad public circles and individuals in various parts of the world manifested their full support and solidarity with the Korean people's great cause.

This gives an immense inspiration to our people who are fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and the accomplishment of the cause of their country's unification.

It also represents a telling blow to the American imperialists who, occupying the southern half of our land, are engrossed in hampering the unification of the nation and provoking another war in Korea.

We in Korea have been greatly moved by the warm support and firm solidarity shown by our fraternal peoples and friends.

We express hearty gratitude to the state and government leaders of various countries, political and public figures, the peoples of the socialist countries, the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization and other international democratic bodies for their unqualified support given us during and after the Solidarity Month.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea constitutes the root cause of perpetuating the division of Korea, keeping up tension in Korea and gravely jeopardizing peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

The Americans are doing everything in their power to obstruct Korea's unification in defiance of the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people and are resorting to every available means to keep Korea split forever.

Of late the United States is attempting to again illegally place the "Korean question" on the agenda of the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session.

It is absolutely impermissible for the United Nations to discuss the question of Korea's unification, an internal affair of the Korean people themselves.

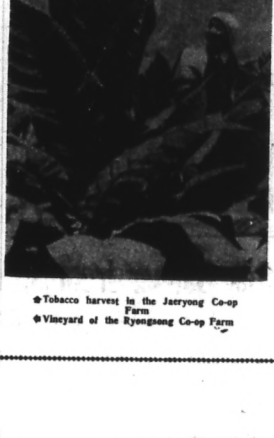
In its July 21st memorandum the Government of the D.P.R.K., referring to the illegality of the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N., demanded that for the fair solution of the Korean issue the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. be ended and the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea. After reiterating that the Korean question is an internal affair for the Korean people to solve by themselves, it called for the convocation of a joint conference of representatives of various political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea or a North-South Korea joint conference of some other form, with a view to discussing the question of the country's unification. It also pointed out that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

These just position and demand the Government of our Republic elucidated in its memorandum are now evoking great interest and warm support among the peoples, political and public circles of various countries.

The struggle of our people to make the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea and achieve the unification of the country is part of the struggle of the world's people to defend peace against the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Invincible is the cause of our people who are enjoying the unanimous support of the world's peace-loving people.

EARLY HARVEST



★Tobacco harvest in the Jaeryong Co-op Farm

★Vineyard of the Ryongsong Co-op Farm

Salute on "African Women's Day"

On the "African Women's Day" which fell on July 31, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a message of greetings to the Pan-African Women's Federation.

The message extended, on behalf of the entire Korean women, felicitations to the women in Africa fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism and wished them great success in their endeavours for their rights and national independence.

Korea-Cuba Scientific Co-operation

An agreement on scientific co-operation was signed in Pyongyang on August 6 between the Academies of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

The agreement was signed, on behalf of the Korean side, by Jon Du Hwan, Vice-President of the D.P.R.K., Academy of Sciences, and, on behalf of the Cuban side, by Julio Le Reverend Brusove, Vice-President of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and head of the Cuban delegation from the Academy, now staying in Korea.

Vice-President Jon Du Hwan gave a banquet in honour of the signing of the agreement.

Foolhardy Provocations

While perpetrating barbarous air raids on the regions of Hanoi and Haiphong and irrigation facilities in North Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors are now bombing over and over again the Demilitarized Zone and the area along the temporary Military Demarcation Line by B-52 strategic bombers.

In the meantime, the White House policy-makers are openly clamouring about the possibility of conducting operations for the intrusion of U.S. ground forces into these areas. This goes to show that they have taken another grave step forward in their escalation of the Vietnam war. Already around mid-July, they let over 10,000 troops attack the north of Quang Tri Province near the Military Demarcation Line and landed a battalion of U.S. marines in the south of the Demilitarized Zone.

The savage air strikes of the Yankee aggressors against the Demilitarized Zone have revealed their brigandish nature, being an outright challenge to the people of the whole world who are demanding the cessation of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Whatever escalation they may resort to, however, they will never extricate themselves from the impasse in the Vietnam war.

Johnson would do well to think seriously over the grave consequences that would ensue from the further escalation of the Vietnam war at the present moment and from the unpardonable challenge to the world's people.

Hong Rae Hui

Phanto m? by Son Chang Hak

What is Japan's Watershed?

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy said recently in his testimony at the House of Representatives that Japan has reached a watershed in its postwar attitude and policies. Explaining this, he underscored that Japan is gradually directing its attention abroad on the basis of its economic growth, and that its leaders are showing a growing interest in the future of Southeast Asia.

He said: "While a very large portion of Japan's population continues to oppose any Japanese military involvement in Asia, there is among Japan's leaders a growing interest in the future of Southeast Asia. These leaders recognize the strategic importance of this region to Japan's national security."

Bundy has thus revealed the thirst of the revived Japanese militarists for overseas expansion and its course more boldly and plainly than the Japanese ruling circles themselves. This proves anew that the policy of the Japanese ruling quarters is steered by the compass of Washington.

Stressing the share the Japanese militarists have in the implementation of the U.S. plan for aggression in Asia and the hope America places on Japan in the U.S.-Japan co-operation, Bundy said: "We believe that the outlook for an active role by Japan and the search for solutions to the problem of the Far East area is increasingly hopeful."

Finding itself at the end of its tether in the Far East, in the Vietnam war in particular, the United States is attaching special importance to enhancing the role of Japan, its No. 1 proxy in Asia. It is seeking to build a vantage point to shore up its tottering foothold in this area by lining up its Asian puppets in a military bloc with the Japanese militarist forces as its hard core. Bundy also reiterated the importance of the role South Korea is to play along with Japan in a "pan-Asian security system," that is, a system of U.S. aggression.

Bundy's testimony is one more naked revelation of the intention of the Johnson Administration to use the Japanese militarists, who are out for a step-by-step overseas expansion, as a shock brigade in the execution of its Far Eastern strategic plan, just as the South Korean puppets are being used in the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Kim Sung Hyong

Pak Clique Disfavoured in Latin America

From Chilean Journalist
FERNANDO MURILLO
(Honorary Correspondent of KCNA in Santiago)

The Chilean paper "Noticias de Ultima Hora" published in Santiago pointed out in a recent issue that Pak Jung Hi and his clique are going to take a diplomatic offensive in Latin America in an attempt to impair the daily growing relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Latin-American countries and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It went on:

Bae Ui Hwan, ambassador of the Seoul regime in Buenos Aires, Argentina, is now travelling round a number of countries on this continent to make prearrangements for the offensive. It is made known in Santiago that Ri Dong Won, foreign minister of South Korean "government," will lead a trade mission to Chile between July and August this year.

His visit to Chile, it is said, will be preceded by his trips to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay and, then, to Peru and Brazil.

At present the influences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are daily increasing in Latin America, especially in Chile.

The Latin-American peoples are showing greater interests in the achievements made by the people in North Korea in the construction of an independent national economy.

Many countries in this region look upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a paragon in the struggle to get rid of a state of underdevelopment.

South Korean ambassador Bae Ui Hwan feared that Chile would be made a centre for the diplomatic activities of Seoul. This has undoubtedly come as a result of the growing friendly sentiments towards the D.P.R.K. among the trade union, cultural and political organizations of Chile and among her people. Some time ago, the Chilean Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted a decision on asking the Government of the D.P.R.K. to establish trade relations with Chile, and it also suggested the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The activities of the South Korean ambassador incurred discontent among the Chilean people and the announcement on the scheduled visit to Chile of South Korea's foreign minister met with an open opposition from the public circles.

The Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity called upon the people and public organizations of Chile to hold a nation-wide demonstration in opposition to the proposed visit of this detestable "foreign minister." For he is an envoy of the very Seoul regime that is sending its puppet troops to serve as mercenaries in the war against the Vietnamese people, a U.S. agent in its provocations in Northeast Asia, and a collaborator with the revived Japanese militarists.

On the very day the South Korean Ambassador left Santiago, the student and other mass bodies, trade union and political organizations of Chile started making preparations to mark the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People." A large number of Chilean public figures put their signatures to an appeal supporting the Korean people in their struggle for the country's unification.

They condemned the U.S. imperialists for their scheme to form an alliance of reactionary forces in Northeast and Southeast Asia aimed at encircling the Asian socialist countries and suppressing the national-liberation struggle there.

Such active solidarity movements of the Chilean people will certainly help frustrate the diplomatic moves of the U.S.-instigated Pak Jung Hi clique in Latin America.

Right of Koreans to Return Home is Inviolable

Japanese Lawyers Issue Statement

A number of judicial organizations of Japan issued on July 30 a statement calling for the extension of the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland.

The repatriation of Korean residents from Japan has been smoothly carried on with the active support and assistance of the Japanese and Korean peoples and of the peoples throughout the world, and in Japan there remain still many Koreans who are desirous of returning home, having got everything ready for their departure, the statement pointed out and went on:

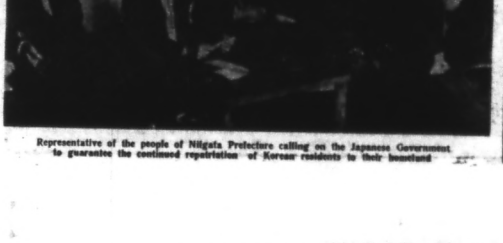
Originally the right of returning to one's home country is a basic human right recognized by international law, which no one is allowed to encroach upon.

It is only too natural for the Korean nationals in Japan to wish to return to their own country — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Their desire is fully justifiable both in the light of international law and humanitarianism.

The Japanese government authorities, however, are scheming to abrogate the repatriation agreement, in half a year or in a year. This constitutes a grave infringement upon international law and humanitarianism.

Declaring that the plot of the Japanese Government to break up the repatriation agreement is part of its political suppression of the democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan, which has been further intensified since the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty", the statement strongly demanded that it afford the Koreans in Japan the right to return home and extend the current repatriation agreement for another year without any amendment, proceeding from the lofty ideal of humanitarianism and the position of safeguarding the universal human rights.

The statement was signed jointly by democratic judicial bodies of Japan — the Council for Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Japanese Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Young Lawyers' Association, the Bar Association for Defence of the Constitution, the Liaison Council of International Lawyers and the Free Bar Association.



Representative of the people of Niigata Prefecture calling on the Japanese Government to guarantee the continued repatriation of Korean residents to their homeland

Greetings to Latin American Students Conference

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea sent a message of greetings to the Fourth Conference of Latin-American Students which opened in Havana.

The message expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the youth and students of Latin America in their righteous struggle against the U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and liberation.

Japan Aids Smith Clique

According to a news dispatch from Nairobi, Zimbabwe Review, organ of the Zimbabwe African National Union, denounced Japan for supplying the white Smith clique with war-gases.

The paper also noted that the Chiang Kai-shek hordes had agreed to dispatch experts specialized in anti-guerrilla warfare tactics to Southern Rhodesia to train the army of the Smith clique.

It is also reported that the Seoul puppets have also sent military instructors to Southern Rhodesia last July to help the imperialists suppress the African people.

Pupils enjoying their summer vacation

Children's Palace in Kaesong

Tenth Anniversary of Enforcement of Compulsory Primary Education

In our country compulsory primary education was introduced in August 1956 and compulsory secondary schooling in October 1958.

This was one of the precious revolutionary gains scored by the Korean people. This also meant that the century-old aspiration of our people for learning had come true.

Groundwork for compulsory primary education was already laid by 1949, the fourth year after the country's liberation. That year 98 per cent of school-age children were enrolled in schools.

The war which the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique forced upon us in 1950 delayed the enforcement of compulsory primary education.

After the war, the Korean people quickly rebuilt the economy and achieved further progress. It was on this basis that compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956 when the socialist reorganization of production was well under way. Two years later, compulsory secondary education was enforced.

This was a decisive guarantee for the complete liquidation of the deep-rooted remnants of the Japanese colonial rule.

In our country compulsory primary and secondary education was enforced in a brief space of time. One of the characteristic features lies in the fact that it was carried out thoroughly. In other words, under this system primary and secondary education was accessible to all school-age children, even orphans, free of charge.

But this achievement did not come on a silver platter. For the enforcement of compulsory education, the people's government had to surmount manifold difficulties created after the country's liberation.

To cope with this situation, the Government took measures: to combine the state investment and a nation-wide movement for the growth of the network of schools and for laying the material foundation. Thus considerable results were achieved. The number of primary schools increased from 2,482 in the 1946-47 school year to 3,777 in the 1956-57 academical year, while the number of middle schools increased from 217 to 1,247 during the same period.

The work of training teachers was likewise pushed forward. Over the same period the number of primary and middle school teachers increased considerably.

All this groundwork was the key for the successful enforcement of compulsory primary and secondary education.

Thus, our country is now covered with a ramified network of schools.

The successful introduction of compulsory primary and secondary education is one more proof of the advantages and vitality of our socialist system.

The establishment of socialist relations of production, the conversion of the country into an industrial-agricultural state with the foundations of an independent national economy and the people's government which regards the improvement of the material and cultural welfare of the people as the main aim of its policies—these made it possible to introduce this education system so rapidly and so thoroughly.

The State is also paying special attention to the necessary conditions for study of the pupils and students. Our younger generation do not know what "tuition fee" is.

The State even provides stipends to the college students.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the enforcement of compulsory primary education, the Korean people and the educationists are determined to strive for further development of public education.

Ji Ryong Cha

A FAMILY OF TWELVE ENGINEERS

The family of Pak Ju Bong, a press operator at a daily necessaries shop in the industrial city of Hungnam on the east coast, has 12 engineers and specialists who received college education after the country's liberation in 1945.

Six of his sons and daughters, except the two sons now attending higher technical schools, are all college graduates and so are his six daughters-in-law and sons-in-law — five of them are doctors, three of them engineers and four of them teachers.

67-year-old Pak Ju Bong was denied the opportunity of a school education in his childhood because he was from a poor family.

In his youth, he moved about from place to place doing casual labour as he was made to give up tenancy farming and to quit his home village. After the country's liberation the people's government offered him a proper job and an opportunity of learning while on the job.

He finished a spare-time middle school for adults. His sons and daughters have received college education free of charge. He is free from worries and cares in his everyday life.

Already for several years now he has been counselled to retire on pension and live in comfort for the rest of his days. But each time he flatly refused, saying, never retire as long as I am fit for my job."

Song Man Gil

Art Exhibition

An art exhibition of the Pyongyang Fine Arts College graduates is now being held at the college. Their works include traditional Korean paintings, oil paintings, sculptures, illustrations, etc. And they cover a wide range of themes: socialist construction in our country, the heroic deeds performed by our people during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the American aggressors, the struggle of the people in North and South Korea for the country's unification and the endeavours of our people for giving all-out support to the fighting Vietnamese people.

The chief of the art gallery of the college said:

"This year's art exhibition has shown a greater advance than that of last year in exploring new themes. In particular, traditional Korean paintings and oil paintings have taken a step forward technically.

"In their works they fully reflected the militant content of our time and the great cause of the people."

Woodcut "Conviction" by Bak Gwang Nam

This woodcut depicts the women, in a farm village near the front, endeavouring for increased grain production at the time of the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953) against the U.S. aggressors.

These women, taking the place of their husbands and brothers who have taken up arms to fight against the aggressors follow the plough. As a People's Army artillery unit passes by, the women, working on the field under cover of night, halt for a while and, following the passing artillery unit with their eyes, have a chat.

People's Artiste Pak Hak

KOREAN FILM STUDIO

SUB-STUDIO No. 1 ... Heavy steps of artillerymen pulling a cannon through a marsh. The wheels wading through muddy water ...

Shooting of a feature film, "The Morning Star," is in progress on the set. The director gives words of command "Get ready!" "Action!" "Stop!" and the movements in the studio proceed according to his words.

At sub-studio No. 4 is presented a scene of farm village. The cranking of another feature film "On A Farm" is nearing completion.

The Korean Feature Film Studio standing at the foot of a hill in a suburb of Pyongyang is always bustling with activity.

It is one of the powerful centres of Korea's speedily advancing film art.

Merited Artist Pak Byong Su (Cameraman)

Actress U In Hui

LIST OF PRODUCTIONS

The emblem of the Korean Feature Film Studio has been familiar with cinemagoers for nearly 20 years now. Since its inception in 1947, this studio has produced some 200 feature films.

Its first production is "My Home Village." It presents the struggle of the Korean peasants who, resisting the Japanese colonialists who cruelly exploited and oppressed them, join the ranks of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and keep on fighting until final victory in the country's liberation.

The studio's first production thus depicts the struggle of the Korean people against exploitation and oppression as well as their ardent aspiration for national liberation and freedom. This theme is what the studio has all along held to up to date in film production.

In each period since its outset —that of the peaceful construction after the liberation, the three year-long Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors, the postwar reconstruction and the present day — the studio has created quite a number of films conforming to the demand of the times in each period and thus done much in encouraging the people in their struggle and labour.

It has produced many successful works demonstrating the qualitative progress in its cinematography. Typical of them are "In a Village near the Demarcation Line" (1961) and "Spinner" (1963), both winners of the People's Prize, "Again to the Front" (1962), "Orang-chon River" (1957), "A Red Flower" (1960) and others.

10 CREATIVE GROUPS

Notice boards and slogans are put up here and there in the spacious compound of the film studio. They are telling the visitors what the creative groups—there are some ten of them now at work—are up to.

Some have finished the shooting and taken up the work of the following process. Others are readying themselves for shooting.

Over ten full-length feature films have already been shot, and some of them are being copied.

A notice board says that acting copies have been worked out for a number of new films including "Future is Ours."

STARS, OLD AND NEW

One cannot mention the films produced by this studio without remembering the impressive acting by star actors, actresses and directors. Among them are Merited Artistes Mun Ye Bong and Yu Won Jun and many other famous artistes who had carried on their activities in the filmdom in defiance of the Japanese suppression. Also among them are those who have now become directors. People's Artiste Pak Hak is one of them. With some 30 years of career as a screen star behind him, he played the leading part in the first production of this film studio. He has directed the production of many on contemporary themes that have distinctive national flavour.

The films produced under his direction — "In a Village near the Demarcation Line," winner of the People's Prize, "A Red Propagandist" and "The Story of the Commander of a Guerrilla Detachment," (parts one and two) — caused a great sensation in the cinema world each time.

Chon Sang In who produced the feature film "A Red Flower" and producer Oh Byong Cho who went on the films after the country's liberation have also contributed a good deal to the development of Korea's film art. The same is true of Merited Artistes Chu Sok Bong and Cha Gye Ryong whose acting is superb.

What merits attention is that new stars are coming to the fore in Korea's film world. Take Merited Artiste Om Gil Son for example. He was an ordinary electrician during the Korean war. After the war he graduated from the Drama and Film College in Pyongyang and started his career as a screen actor. He has performed the leading part in many films such as "Son of the Earth" and "On the Path of Growth," exhibiting his characteristic acting, simple, truthful and plain.

Many stars, who had until recently been new faces, have advanced to the level of veterans. To name only a few, Merited Artiste Choi Ho Sil played with success the leading part in the "Spinner." Song Yong Ae, another Merited Artiste, showed her splendid acting in "A Red Propagandist."

Pak Sung Man

A still from "On the Path of Growth"

A still from "Spinner"

A still from "The Story of the Commander of a Guerrilla Detachment"

Kim Song Ho on the stage

LITTLE VIOLINIST

A concert in honour of the 20th birthday of the State Symphony Orchestra opened at the Moranbong Theatre on August 4.

On the evening of August 6, cello ensemble, clarinet solo, piano solo and violin solo were performed. Twelve-year-old Kim Song Ho's violin solo was a hit that evening.

A fourth-form pupil of the primary course of Daeho Middle School, Pyongyang, he has played Kim Gil Hak's violin piece "Homeward Road" and Bollo's violin concerto.

He exhibited his natural gift by wonderfully playing these compositions.

He started playing the fiddle at the age of six.

His musical talent attracted the attention of experts. Ryu Sung Yong of the music school attached to the Pyongyang Symphony Orchestra came to give him lessons in music when he was nine years old. In three years since then his playing skill has much improved.

The teacher in his charge says he has learned only in a month Mendelssohn's concerto which ordinarily takes one six months to learn.

From South Korean Press

Entirely Unacceptable, Unequal Agreement

Newspapers in South Korea are exposing the humiliating, deceptive character of the so-called "ROK-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" signed in Seoul on July 9 between the United States and the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi.

Pointing out that the "text of the agreement" and the "agreed protocol" contain entirely unacceptable, unequal factors, an editorial of **Maeil Shinmun** dated July 10 sheds light especially on the falsity of the "question of jurisdiction over criminal offences."

"It is provided that South Korea shall exercise primary jurisdiction over crimes committed by U.S. armymen off duty. But when the U.S. side asks for the relinquishment of jurisdiction, it is stipulated, the South Korean side shall waive its right out of "favourable considerations." This is certainly a revision of the phraseology in the original text, but the kernel is still held by the U.S. side.

A South Korean daily **Ryongnam Ilbo** also carried an editorial. Saying that the "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" is an agreement putting too much accent on the "U.S. status-first principle," the editorial wrote:

"There is something suspicious, anyhow... To take the jurisdiction over criminal offences for example, after all South Korea conceded the essence of the matter concerning the execution of duties laid down in the agreed protocol and the exchanged official document; it is a case of yielding with a bad grace. Hence, we cannot but feel utterly disappointed.

Another daily of South Korea **Kangwon Ilbo** of July 9 wrote in its editorial:

"Each time American soldiers committed such unbearable barbarities as lynching, firing at people at random and cutting women's hair, we suffered a bitter sorrow of a small nation.,

"However, in case the U.S. army authorities demand the transfer of jurisdiction and South Korea finds it obliged to comply with it on account of the proviso of the agreement, the people in South Korea would feel ever more indignant and ashamed."

NOOSE OF DOLLARS

"...In order to gain the U.S. side's approval of the revised, supplementary budget bill, Jang Gi Yong, chief of the economic planning board, entered the U.S. Agency for International Development in Seoul to reconsider and revise for the better the scale of the bill several times from noon to evening until the moment the Cabinet sat for an extra session, and he felt somewhat relieved about the effect of his entreaty." (South Korean news agency **Dongyang Tongshin**)

True, this was how the Seoul authorities behaved to get from the U.S. side a nod assent to the so-called "revised, supplementary budget bill."

Real Ruler

For the Seoul regime it is a customary practice to revise the budget three or four times each year. For this, it is also a must for the puppet authorities to obtain consent from the U.S. side in advance. They must obey the dictates of their American masters in working out budget and even in fixing prices—charges for haircutting, water fees, coal prices and train fares. In other words, behind the puppet government is the real ruler clutching all the economic life-lines of South Korea, that is, the very "U.S. Agency for International Development" in Seoul. This agency which is said to deal mainly with business affairs related to the U.S. "aid" is staffed with nearly 10,000 persons, including 3,000 American experts who are planted as "advisers" in economic agencies, financial and banking organs, industrial enterprises and ports as well as in major cities.

The "USAID," a field administrative organ of the International Development Agency of the U.S. State Department, is under the direct control of the "U.S. Embassy" in Seoul.

It pulls strings behind the puppet authorities by putting the noose of dollars round their necks.

The puppet rulers have to receive detailed instructions from the "USAID," in drawing up the "budget" and get its assent before it is submitted to the national assembly for consideration. The Americans always control and supervise the implementation of the "budget," and lock up the money-box when their puppets deviate even a bit from their instructions. Then South Korea is thrown into greater confusion than imaginable in case of power suspension in a big city; banks close their doors and factories dependent on U.S. aid goods come to a standstill.

It happened in the spring of 1963 when the financial crisis reached the extreme.

Pak Jung Hi begged his patrons in Washington 25 million dollars of "additional aid," putting a stake on it. The latter took a get-tough attitude. Killen, the then Chief of the "U.S. Agency for International Development" in Seoul flatly refused the application for aid, bawling that the puppet "ministry of agriculture and forestry" had no solid authority for the rehabilitation of a deficit of farm produce. The more the puppets implored, Killen ordered them more strictly, first, to recompile the budget and, second, to set ceilings on the currency volume for the year, etc.

Puppet's Destiny

Then the puppets reshuffled the original budget bill, advanced a working budget and pledged to abide by the 1963 "financial stabilization plan" which provided against surpassing the year-end limit of currency. Thus the United States issued a statement on the increment of its aid in May 1963. It had long deferred it. In November that year when 10 million dollars were handed out, in return of which South Korea was made to promise to strictly observe the "financial stabilization plan" for the following year and raise the exchange rate of dollar and won in favour of the former. As a result, America's control was further tightened over the "financial stabilization plan" for 1964. The Seoul regime was denied even the right to control the currency volume and foreign currency holdings on its own. In addition, they were given directives on 10 odd items including those on the increase of electricity rates and coal prices.

The United States induces the puppet regime to map out and execute the so-called "financial stabilization plan" so as to tighten its grip on the South Korean economy and make an effective use of it in preparation of another war.

It is under this "plan" that they fix South Korea's total amount of currency in circulation and accordingly take decisions on all financial and banking affairs and control trade and foreign currency from the supply of materials to the introduction of foreign capital. Once the Americans tighten up the noose of dollars, the destiny of their puppets is sealed. That is why the Seoul authorities should do anything dictated by Washington. For example, they concluded the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which unlatched the door for Japanese militarism to stage a comeback in South Korea and are now sending puppet troops to South Vietnam to serve as U.S. cannon fodder.

Back Dong Gyu

School is out of the reach of this South Korean boy

Special organ for Vietnam-bound troops to be set up

According to **Hapdong Tongshin** from Seoul the Seoul regime has decided to set up an "interministry organ" and its secretariat which are allegedly designed to promote co-operation among South Korea, the United States and South Vietnam. But the real aim of this organ is to deal with matters concerning the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam.

Composed of ministers and specialists with the "premier" at its head, the organ will exclusively deal with matters such as systematizing "manpower export" to South Vietnam and having "contacts with the United States" in the implementation of plans including the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam, reported the above news agency.

The decision of the Pak Jung Hi clique shows that they are bent on taking a step further into the criminal war by sending larger numbers of workers and technicians, besides armymen, to South Vietnam to serve in the aggressive war at the bidding of their masters.

Exchange of Students' Tourism Proposed

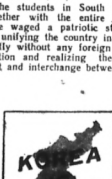
Chairman Kim Byong Sin of the Students' Committee of Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang in his article contributed to the August 3rd issue of "Joguk-Tong-il" made a proposal to the university and college students in South Korea for the exchange of tourism between North and South Korea.

Proposing a tourist exchange to the South Korean students during the summer vacation, he said:

We cannot but note the lamentable realities of today. We have spent a whole generation in a divided land. Our kinsmen live separated in the North and the South, unable to hear from each other about their safety. The hearts of our compatriots are rent by the grief of territorial division. The burden of all the tragedy is weighing heavily upon the shoulders of us younger generation. How, therefore, can we tolerate such a state of affairs?

Our nation has since time immemorial been a homogeneous one inhabiting one and the same territory and having its own culture. We, sons and daughters of this land, can no longer tolerate the territorial partition and the nation's split.

The students in South Korea, together with the entire people have waged a patriotic struggle for unifying the country independently without any foreign intervention and realizing the free visit and interchange between the students of North and South Korea.



An end must be put to the abnormal situation in which students, living apart in the two parts of this divided land, learn about the mountains and rivers of their own country with the aid of pictures, books or from hearsay alone.

From olden times, our country has been called a land of beautiful scenery. Scenic spots can be found everywhere. Our country abounds in cultural relics left over by our forefathers.

It is not only pleasant to visit these cultural relics, scenic spots and explore nature of our country. It is also of great significance, for it helps us know our country better and promote our patriotism.

Students in North Korea often visit scenic spots and cultural relics in different parts here, but at present there is no way for them to visit South Korea.

Mutual visit and exchange of tourism between the students in North and South Korea are of great importance in promoting mutual understanding and trust and in expediting the country's unification.

We propose the following points in order to realize the exchange of students' tourism between the North and the South:

To hold a meeting of student representatives from North and South Korea in Panmunjom, Pyongyang, Seoul or at any other place to reach agreement on concrete problems with regard to the exchange; to choose the touring courses in accordance with the wishes of the students; to allot a period of 20 to 30 days for the proposed tour; and to arrange it three times.

There should be no restriction to the number of tourists. All those who apply for the tour must be accepted. We hope the students of South Korea studying abroad will also be given a similar chance.

In conclusion, he expressed his hope that all university and college students in the South would actively respond to his proposal.

I am Eager to Study!

"I am eager to study. So far I have never missed a day to attend school even with an empty stomach. But now I am in the depths of despair."

This is an excerpt from a letter of 13-year-old girl in South Korea Jo In Sok, which appeared in the recent issue of the South Korean paper Chonbuk Ilbo.

She was a first-year student in the Chonju Girl's Middle School, North Cholla Province. She was a talented girl since her primary school days on. But school impositions prevented her from continuing her attendance at school.

Her parents, the paper added, are too poor to support their dependents, to say nothing of their daughter's school expenses.

Her father who was discharged from military service not long ago, is still unable to get a job and the whole family are now barely subsisting on bark and wild herbs, the paper pointed out.

Such a tragedy as this, of course, is not an isolated case.

At present the number of school-age children out of school amounts to one million.

For Friendship and Interchange

A delegation of the Japan-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation led by Dr. and Prof. Shoichiro Nagai, Chairman of the Committee, visited Korea from July 17 to August 4 at the invitation of the D.P.R.K. Association for Scientific and Technical Exchange with Foreign Countries.

While in Korea, the delegation was received by Vice-Premier Jong Jun Taek and visited different parts of the country.

Dr. and Prof. Shoichiro Nagai

On the eve of the delegation's departure, Pyongyang Times reporter Ri Jip interviewed the delegation. Below is a synopsis of Dr. Shoichiro Nagai's words:

Korea is, needless to say, the nearest country geographically for Japan to effect scientific and technical exchanges. History shows there existed exchanges between the two countries already in ancient times. Japan introduced from Korea rice, the art of silkraising, the weaving art and production technique of iron farm implements. The relations between the two countries, however, have not always been rosy. At present, abnormal relations continue between our two countries.

We'll make much more efforts to put such a state of things to right and establish genuine friendly relations between the peoples of both countries. We are scientists and technicians.

We have long been thinking of the ways of science and technique to make contributions to the early materialization of mutual assistance between the Japanese and Korean peoples in a peaceful atmosphere and on an equal footing. It was from this aspiration that last summer we inaugurated the Japan-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

Our current visit to your country, I think, will tend to promoting the scientific and technical exchanges and strengthening friendship between the two countries.

When we are back to Japan from our current visit, we'll persistently work for the realization of your scientists' visit to Japan. We are determined to strive to pave the way for it.

Realities Beyond Imagination

During our stay in your country, we have inspected factories, mills, farm villages and scientific and educational establishments in many places. Everywhere we visited, we saw your young scientists and technicians giving full play to their energies and talents in socialist construction and also witnessed the great changes and big strides in your country.

In your country advancing under the slogans of self-reliance, independence and country's unification, we sensed the vigorous current of revolution for eliminating distinctions between town and country, between the working class and the peasantry.

Your country's per-capita output of nitrogenous fertilizer is on a par with that of Japan. Your cement output per head of the population equals the figure for Japan, the United States or the Soviet Union.

I visited Korea and the city of Pyongyang several times before World War II. Your country carries no trace of those days. The picture of the farm villages has astonishingly changed.

Villages lying scattered at the foot of mountains and the straw-thatched roof in the shape of mushroom—these were my impressions of Korea's farm village in those days. Nowadays, however, I saw well-furnished tile-roofed houses everywhere I went.

The realities are beyond imagination and in face of them I wonder whether I am dreaming.

Mr. Yoichi Fukushima, Vice-Chairman of the Japan-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation and member of the delegation, had the following to say.

Solidarity in the Common Struggle

Mr. Yoichi Fukushima

Last year the Pak regime of South Korea and Japanese Government signed the so-called "Japan-South Korea Treaty." The Japanese Government says there is nothing wrong about this treaty allegedly for good-neighbourly diplomatic relations and friendship with South Korea. The treaty, contrary to what they profess, is, frankly speaking, for Japan under U.S. control to have an active share in the U.S. imperialists' policy for world aggression. This finds expression in the reactionary policies the Japanese Government has pursued since then.

Since the signing of this treaty, the Japanese Government has been imposing South Korean nationality on the Korean residents in Japan by outrageously infringing upon their democratic rights. It has been weaving a plot of wanton suppression of their national education. Lately it has been seeking to scrap, on an unjustifiable pretext, the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan. All this is aimed at forcibly handing the Korean residents in Japan over to South Korea.

The absolute majority of the Korean citizens in Japan support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are resolutely fighting to defeat these schemes of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese people are also fighting together with them. The question of defending the democratic rights of the Korean residents in Japan, we consider, is one not only for the interests of the Korean residents but also for the defence of democracy in Japan.

This explains why we are strengthening solidarity with the Koreans. It is not out of "sympathy" that we are backing the Korean residents' struggle. To support them is a matter that affects the vital interests of our people. The same logic applies to our need for stronger solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, against aggression.

Korean Hall at Leipzig Fair

Korean export items are to be put on exhibition at the Leipzig International Autumn Fair.

The Korean hall will be on the second floor of the Leipzig Department Store during the fair which is scheduled to be held between September 4 and 11.

The trade personnel of our country are making necessary preparations to display choice export goods there.

Korea Machinery Export and Import Corporation and four other major corporations will put on show some 2,000 items. The main exhibits will include amorphous and squamous graphite, magnesia clinker, hop, ginseng, various kinds of alloy steel products, pottery and glassware.

Korean businessmen want to have contacts with their foreign counterparts and to conclude necessary contracts with them on the spot if possible.

The Korean hall will be provided with necessary facilities for talks and contracts and will give every convenience to foreign traders.

British Chartered Shipping Company Delegation here

A delegation of the British Chartered Shipping Company led by its director John Davy Young arrived here on August 2 to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Foreign Shipping Company.

U.S.-Japan Conspiracy in Indo-China

The Japanese militarists have since the days preceding World War II framed an aggressive scheme against Indo-China in conspiracy with U.S. imperialism. Historical facts prove this.

The Japanese imperialists' invasion of Vietnam in the past, an outcome of their "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" plan and the "Far Eastern Munich policy" pursued by the U.S., British and French imperialists, gradually became unrestrained following their launching of a war of aggression against China in 1937. Having unleashed the war of aggression against China on July 7, 1937, the Japanese imperialists extended it, occupying Pratas Island off Hong Kong on September 23 and Quemoy Island in the Bay of Amoy on Oct. 5 of the same year.

The U.S. imperialists went beyond the bounds of "neutrality" and "non-interference" in face of the Japanese imperialists' policy of southward advance for seizure of rich resources and huge reserves of manpower. Actually they aided and abetted the Japanese imperialists in the latter's invasion of Indo-China and other parts of Southeast Asia. To Japan which started a war for Asian aggression in real earnest, they supplied such strategic materials as scrap iron and petroleum as well as accessories of aircraft and other major war materials.

The Japanese imperialists, with the backing of Washington, actively carried on their aggression in Southeast Asia.

Seizing upon the chance of the French colonial authorities in Indo-China leaning to the capitulationist policy of blockading the Indo-China route to China which was then subjected to Japan's armed aggression, the Japanese imperialists, on the pretext of "studying the real state" of the route, sent military experts in June 1940 as the first step of their aggression on Vietnam and, at the same time, mobilized their Fifth Division stationed in South China.

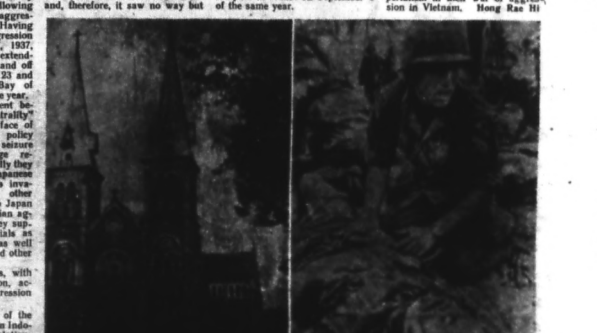
Meanwhile, the colonial authorities in Indo-China, at a time when the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Vietnam was being carried on broadly, asked the United States for military aid in the form of supplying arms, aircraft and A.A. guns. The then U.S. Secretary of State Welles, in his reply of June 19, 1940, said that the U.S. Government, in consideration of the general situation, was not prepared to enter into war with Japan, was not in a position to halt her invasion of French Indo-China and, therefore, it saw no way but to take a friendly attitude to her demands.

It was against this background that in August 1940 Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka and the French Ambassador to Japan concluded an agreement on French Indo-China in Tokyo. Under this agreement, commander of the French armed forces in Indo-China and the Japanese army's plenipotentiary Nishihara signed a compact in Hanoi on September 4 of the same year.

The Japanese imperialists occupied northern Vietnam and then extended the scope of their occupation to the whole of Indo-China including southern Vietnam by July 1941.

The French Government in those days exposed the Japanese imperialists' conspiracy with U.S. imperialism in their occupation of Vietnam, saying France's concession to Japan over the Indo-China issue had been effected with the U.S. approval.

The U.S. imperialists, the architect of the "Far Eastern Munich policy," helped the Japanese imperialists in the latter's invasion of Vietnam. And today they are receiving help from Japanese imperialism in their war of aggression in Vietnam. Hong Rae Ri



My Conviction

Coach Kim Gwang Sop

The national team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, making its debut at the recent Eighth World Cup Games, upset the experts' forecasts. This success of our team is, in my opinion, attributable to the tactical system best suited to the constitution of the Koreans and to the techniques based on it.

Our tactics is, in a word, fast flank attack by medium and long passes with stress on all-out defence and all-out offensive.

We have adopted this tactical system with success since 1960. It worked well especially at the recent World Cup Games.

Characteristic of the play of our team employing this tactical system is that when on the offensive nearly all of the players close in upon the rivals' goal mouth at a quick pace and when defence is needed, all of them including the wings effect a quick switchover.

It is not fortuitous, I think, that the British spectators, who had watched our team in action, spoke of the revival of attacking football.

The British crowd were thrilled at our team's play which is different from the one they are familiar with. They have been fed up with a defensive football in Europe which, as is the case with the Italian playing style, has almost formed a trend.

Nippy and skillful in ball control, Korean players always bewildered their opponents. Particularly, Sin Yong Gyu, Pak Sung Jin, Pak Du Ik and Yang Song Guk were widely talked about and won praises for their excellent techniques.

Displaying inflexible spirit our players deeply impressed the people watching their games.

One of the strong impressions we got there at the World Cup Games is that Korean football has its own advantages that make it well match the European and Latin-American football. My colleagues and I have returned home from England carrying with us a conviction that should we promote these advantages our football would make further progress.

Days in World Cup Games

ONE thing we worried about when leaving for London was the possible few supporters for our team. We wondered how many people would give support to our team, except scores of our tourists.

There was a noisy talk that World Cup teams from Europe and Latin America would be accompanied by thousands of their supporters.

When we got to England we found sundry dark rumours were abroad about the Korean team. But things developed quite the contrary as we began to play. Nearly all of the Middlesbrough citizens appeared to be on our side. And our boys felt quite at home. They said it looked as if having a game at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang.

A certain citizen rang up asking us to teach him the best Korean expressions for encouraging and pleasing the Korean players.

Broughers on Our Side

Another middle-aged woman, letting me know the number of the seat she had booked and telling me she would be wearing a white hat and white sweater on the day of Korean team's appearance, asked me to come to her and cheer our boys together.

A City Office man on the wrong side of sixty came to see us and said: "You would no doubt be lucky. A black cat ran past in front of your car. In England the black cat has since ancient times been a symbol of good luck."

This is, as a matter of course, from a superstitious notion. Yet his words were expressive of the Middlesbrough people's wish for the Korean players' success.

The crowd admired our boys for their fine techniques—skilful control and stopping of the ball, accurate pass and high speed—for their inflexible will, for their lofty sportsmanship and comradeship among themselves. Writing about our players' moral features, a British paper said a gust of refreshing wind was blowing.

I remember how on July 15, when we were taking on Chile, some 2,000 Chilean tourists, waving their national flags, were shouting at the top of their voice before the match started. Their plump cheer leader, looking around at the British spectators in the neighbourhood, beckoned to them to join them in cheering their players.

The brilliant performance of our boys, however, made this cheering of the Chileans only an entertaining side show before the start of the game.

The crowd were enchanted as our boys played a game of fast offensive, switching from defence to offensive and then from offensive to defence at a quick pace. They began to chant "Korea!" first in a small group. And as time went by all of them, as if directed by someone, joined in a chorus of cheers for Korea. Some were waving improvised Korean national flags. The stadium was resounding with applause and cheers when our Pak Sung Jin scored a goal towards the close of the game. Someone was patting me on my shoulder. I turned round to find a British spectator. He gestured "Korea—No. one!" with his thumb.

They Wanted Three

The crowd were so enthusiastically cheering and stamping their feet that in the reporters' quarters set up above the stand an electric bulb swayed and fell, causing a stir.

A local paper wrote of the Korean team: "The Borough in their hayday could not have had more full-throated support than the Koreans got as they fought like lions for an equaliser from the restart."

The cheering of Middlesbrough citizens increased when we downed Italy.

More of our national flags were put on display in the show-cases of stores in the city. Some boys made paper hats with our national flag drawn on them. They were going about in a proud air with these hats on. Some young people drew the Korean national flag on the white ground of their shirts and, when out on the street, they opened the front of their jackets to let other people see it.

We received the same enthusiastic support from the British spectators in Liverpool where we played a game with Portugal. Thunderous cheers rose when our score in less than two minutes after the kick-off was followed by another. The crowd, enchanted by our boys' sweeping performance, shouted: "We want three." In less than two minutes after the second goal Yang Song Guk netted the third one to fill the crowd's demand. The cheers reached the climax.

"Sporting Game"

Here is how the **Daily Mirror** described our play:

"The heroes of the World Cup without question are: Pak Sung Jin, Li Dong Wun, and Yang Song Guk.

"And it wasn't only the Merseyside crowd who roared these outsiders on. In the middle of the shameful Latin-American display at Wembley, the biggest cheer came when the crowd learned that North Korea were well and truly walloping the mighty Portugal.

"North Korea have come out of nowhere to play a sporting game, win or lose. That's what football is about and the crowd loved it."

Kim Chang Gyom

Goalkeeper Li Chan Myong at an interval of training time (From Daily Mirror, July 11, 1966)

From the Diary of PAK DU IK

July 14.

After the first match

Our first match was over. We've drawn many lessons from this match with the Soviet team.

We shall be playing our second game tomorrow. After breakfast I went to the lounge where I found all of us gathered as if by appointment. I looked around and there was every one of us. No one, it seemed to me, was inclined to take a stroll outside. On the eve of a tense game, everyone seemed to be in the same mood. Yet, strange as it might seem, everybody was holding his tongue, apparently given to the thought of the forthcoming game. As for myself, my mind was preoccupied with how to play my part as best as I could tomorrow.

There was not the slightest sign of disappointment on every face. They were obviously confirming their determination.

We were full of confidence and our morale was running sky-high. For all this, I wondered somewhat if we could display to the full this confidence and morale. I looked up through the window at our national flag flying outside. I closed my eyes and renewed my resolve to win at all costs.

July 15.

Nervous as time goes by

I fully appreciated the meaning of the saying, "Time flies like an arrow" today in our game with Chile. Even now I have a burning sensation when I recall it. We're getting nearer to the full-time. Growing nervous as time went by, we mounted one offensive after another. The ball hit the goal post and rebounded or flew past it. The referee was glancing at his watch. The full-time seemed to be near at hand. Around this time, Pak Sung Jin made a push-through at a lightning speed: "This may be our last chance!" I mumbled to myself. I followed him to prepare against any contingency. Should the ball rebound, I would—this was my resolve—dash into the goal with the ball. The ball ran right into the net! We shouted for joy as loudly as to rend the air.

July 17.

My son's wish

When I went to the lounge as usual this morning, something quite unexpected happened to me. A group of our players were sitting around a tape recorder. Korean songs were flowing out. Then after a brief pause came a boy's words: "Dad, please beat in goals!" A familiar voice it was. He was my son Hui Sam. Then came the words of my father and wife wishing me to bring home laurels.

We gazed at each other for a moment, finding no words to say. We were overwhelmed with happy feelings as, here in a strange land far away from our home, we were addressed by our family.

July 19.

Very important game

We've to beat the Italians at any cost. Otherwise, we wouldn't have the face to go home. This was everybody's resolve.

Many of our players were injured in the two preceding games. I, too, got an injury in the ankle. What if it would affect my play? Today's game is very important, for it may decide whether or not we go into the quarter finals. And mine is an important position.

The ankle pained me and my face twitched as I was putting on the football shoes. But I endured the pain so that my comrades might not sense it.

We trooped into the field singing a song. The game started. We were playing with formidable rivals, but they were powerless in face of our daring and well-knit defence and offensive.

I was offered a good chance when, having got the ball from Ha Jong Won, I bustled past the rival defenders, and kicked the ball for all I was worth at the goal. It went right into the net. Happy, very happy I was! Tears of happiness welled up in the eyes of my fellow players who were dripping with sweat.

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